

the Post Office had delivered to an address on Melrose Avenue in Providence, Rhode Island from Puerto Rico.

After speaking to witnesses about the abduction of the postal employee, investigators searched USPS proprietary databases for inbound parcels from Puerto Rico that might be connected to folks involved in the parcel previously delivered to Melrose Avenue. The investigators found that one person (i.e., the same IP address) inquired into the tracking status of two packages: one to be delivered to Melrose Avenue (“Melrose Parcel”) and one to be delivered to an apartment on Harris Avenue (“Harris Parcel”). Both packages were shipped from Puerto Rico. “[T]he handwriting on the label for both parcels, based on [the] training and experience [of Inspector Atwood], appeared to be the same.”² ECF No. 55-1 at 4. One of the names associated with the Melrose Parcel was Mr. Medina, and the name associated with the Harris Parcel was Mr. Medina’s mother. Shortly after the Harris Parcel was delivered, an individual in a gray Toyota arrived at the building. That individual walked into the apartment and left soon after “carrying a bag with a large item inside.” *Id.* at 6.

Postal inspectors came to learn that another parcel was shipped to “Mr. Medina [on] George Waterman Rd Johnston, RI 02919,” (“GW Parcel”). *Id.* at 8. “A

² “Despite being sent on the same date, the parcels listed different senders, were sent from different post offices in Puerto Rico, and/or were sent to different recipients and/or address in Rhode Island. However, the parcels were tracked by the same IP address, causing officials to believe that the parcels were related, despite efforts of the sender(s) to conceal the connection between the parcels.” ECF No. 55-1 at 4 n.1.

review of USPS databases . . . revealed [that] the return address did not exist.”³ *Id.* at 8. Inspector Atwood “learned that either the same individual or device that was querying the status of GW PARCEL . . . was also querying the status of a[nother] parcel shipped from Puerto Rico” to an address on Atlantic Avenue in Providence (“Atlantic Parcel”). *Id.* at 8–9. Again, the return address for the Atlantic Parcel did not exist. Furthermore, “the same individual or device that was querying the status of the ATLANTIC AVE PARCEL was also querying the status of a parcel” shipped on the same day from Puerto Rico to an address on Congress Avenue in Providence (“Congress Parcel”). *Id.* at 8. Once more, the return address for the Congress Parcel did not exist.⁴

A Magistrate Judge authorized search warrants for the GW Parcel, Atlantic Parcel, and the Congress Parcel. A Rhode Island State Trooper’s narcotic trained K-9 “reacted in a positive manner” to each parcel, “indicating the presence of a narcotic odor.” *See id.* at 10–11. The police then executed the search warrant, and all three parcels had “a white powdery substance, which field tested positive for cocaine. The collective weight from all three parcels was 3.25 kilograms (3250 grams).” *Id.* at 11.

On the day these parcels were to be delivered, surveillance was set up around the George Waterman Road residence. Mr. Garay arrived at roughly 8:30 a.m. in a Toyota Camry. There, an individual met with both Mr. Medina and Mr. Garay

³ “The sender name . . . was the same last name as an individual who received mail at . . . George Waterman Road.” ECF No. 55-1 at 8.

⁴ The individuals to whom the Atlantic Ave. and Congress Ave. Parcels were shipped did not live there.

outside. Mr. Garay then left the George Waterman Road location and was seen on Congress Avenue later that morning. The Toyota Camry parked down the street from the package's destination. Mr. Garay walked down the street, and turned around, returning to his car. He "exit[ed] the parking spot, travel[ed] past [the] Congress Avenue [delivery location] at a slow rate of speed, and later return[ed] to the same parking spot." *Id.* at 12. After the police took Mr. Medina and another confederate into custody, "the surveillance team then responded to the Toyota Camry occupied by [Mr.] Garay and took him into custody." *Id.* at 15.

The police then searched Mr. Garay's Toyota Camry. Law enforcement officials uncovered

one black expendable baton . . . , one black Taser . . . and two black surgical masks The black surgical masks match the description provided by [the USPS worker] VICTIM-1 as being worn by the individuals who held him at gunpoint.

Id. at 15.

The grand jury issued a superseding indictment charging Mr. Garay with conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute five kilograms or more of cocaine, kidnapping, and possession with intent to distribute five hundred grams or more of cocaine.

I. DISCUSSION⁵

Mr. Garay alleges that the police did not have probable cause to arrest him and therefore the Court should suppress the evidence gathered from a post-arrest search of his car his car as the “fruit of the poisonous tree.”

“Law enforcement officers may effect warrantless arrests provided that they have probable cause to believe that the suspect has committed or is committing a crime.” *United States v. Martinez-Molina*, 64 F.3d 719, 726 (1st Cir. 1995). “Probable cause exists when police officers, relying on reasonably trustworthy facts and circumstances, have information upon which a reasonably prudent person would believe the suspect committed or was committing a crime.” *United States v. Centeno-González*, 989 F.3d 36, 45 (1st Cir. 2021) (quoting *United States v. Burhoe*, 409 F.3d 5, 10 (1st Cir. 2005)). “Probable cause is also a ‘commonsense, nontechnical conception[] that deal[s] with the factual and practical considerations of everyday life on which reasonable and prudent [people], not legal technicians, act.’”⁶ *United States*

⁵ An evidentiary hearing is not needed here because the Court has determined that Mr. Garay has not made a “sufficient threshold showing that material facts were in doubt or dispute.” *United States v. Allen*, 573 F.3d 42, 50 (1st Cir. 2009). “A hearing is required only if the movant makes a sufficient threshold showing that material facts are in doubt or dispute, and that such facts cannot reliably be resolved on a paper record. Most importantly, the defendant must show that there are factual disputes which, if resolved in his favor, would entitle him to the requested relief.” *United States v. Francois*, 715 F.3d 21, 32 (1st Cir. 2013) (quoting *United States v. Staula*, 80 F.3d 596, 603 (1st Cir. 1996)) (upholding district court’s decision to forego evidentiary hearing on motion to suppress). The Court grants Mr. Garay’s request to supplement the record with the inventory sheet. ECF No. 62 at 1.

⁶ This reasonably prudent person is that of a reasonably prudent police officer. As the government notes in their brief, this prudence allows police officers “to draw on their own experience and specialized training to make inferences from and deductions about the cumulative information available to them that might well elude

v. Burhoe, 409 F.3d 5, 10 (1st Cir. 2005) (alterations in original) (citing *Ornelas v. United States*, 517 U.S. 690, 695 (1996)). Therefore, “[p]robable cause must be evaluated in light of the totality of circumstances.” *United States v. Uricoechea-Casallas*, 946 F.2d 162, 165 (1st Cir. 1991).

Mr. Garay argues that there was insufficient information before his arrest that “implicates [him] in any criminal activity.” ECF No. 54 at 7. As a result, he argues, his arrest was without probable cause. On the other hand, the government responds by arguing that the counter-surveillance of Mr. Garay provided trained law enforcement officers with probable cause.⁷ The government supplements this with the fact that Mr. Garay “met with [Mr.] Medina and a third person, and less than two hours later parked outside 102/104 Congress Ave, where another of the drug parcels was destined to be delivered – consequently, to a person not associated with that address.” ECF No. 55 at 4.

The Court finds that a reasonably prudent officer would have, and did have, probable cause to arrest Mr. Garay based on the “totality of the circumstances.” Mr. Garay’s action on the morning of his arrest when combined with the investigative information the officers had obtained, meets the probable cause standard because of

an untrained person.” ECF No. 55 at 3 (internal quotations omitted) (citing *United States v. Arvizu*, 534 U.S. 266, 273 (2002)).

⁷ Mr. Garay was seen with Mr. Medina the morning the Congress Avenue package was to be delivered. Mr. Garay then drove to Congress Avenue and appeared to have conducted “counter-surveillance” driving near the package’s destination. Nonetheless, Mr. Garay remained in his car while Mr. Medina retrieved the Congress Parcel later that morning.

the reasonable likelihood that he retrieved a parcel containing drugs from Mr. Medina's mother.

The handwriting on the Melrose and Harris Parcels was the same. One individual queried the status of both packages, despite them being shipped to different addresses.⁸ An individual in a gray Toyota Camry entered Mr. Medina's mother's home shortly after the package was delivered to her and left with a "bag with a large item inside," while Mr. Medina most likely retrieved the other since it was delivered to an address to which he is associated. Most critically, the GW Parcel⁹ was discovered to contain cocaine, and the handwriting on the Harris and Melrose Parcels matched that of the GW Parcel. A reasonable officer could conclude that there were trustworthy facts to show that Mr. Garay and Mr. Medina were likely involved in a drug conspiracy.

When considered with Mr. Garay's "counter-surveillance" around the delivery site for the Congress Parcel, a reasonably prudent officer could "believe the suspect had committed or was committing a crime." The inference is that Mr. Garay was on the lookout for the delivery of package containing the same contents (and bearing the same weight) as packages previously delivered to Mr. Medina from Puerto Rico.

⁸ "[T]he parcels were tracked by the same IP address, causing officials to believe that the parcels were related, notwithstanding efforts of the sender(s) to conceal the connection between the parcels." ECF No. 55-1 at 4 n.1.

⁹ The GW Parcel had a return address for a sender not from Puerto Rico, but who was living in an apartment on George Waterman Road. Given GW Parcel's seeming connection to the Harris and Melrose Parcels, it is reasonable to conclude that they are all related.

Thus, the Court finds that there was probable cause of the police to arrest Mr. Garay.¹⁰

Admittedly, the evidence is not concrete but does lead to proper inferences of probable cause.¹¹ One cannot say for certain that the Harris or Melrose Parcel contained drugs, nor can one guarantee that Mr. Garay retrieved a package containing drugs from Mr. Medina's mother. But guarantees are not needed for there to be probable cause.

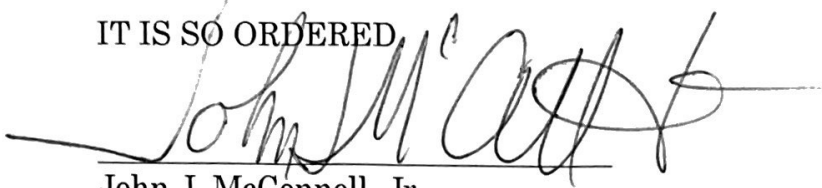
II. CONCLUSION

When taken in their totality, the circumstances at the time of the arrest tend to suggest that Mr. Garay was involved in a drug conspiracy with Mr. Medina. As a result, the police had probable cause to arrest Mr. Garay and therefore the evidence before the Court is not be suppressed. The Court DENIES Mr. Garay's Motion to Suppress. ECF No. 54.

¹⁰ Mr. Garay also argues that the police exceeded their constitutional scope in searching his car. But an officer may search the entire automobile if "it is reasonable to believe the vehicle contains evidence of the offense of arrest." *Arizona v. Gant*, 556 U.S. 332, 351 (2009). As reflected above, it is reasonable to presume that Mr. Garay retrieved a package from Mr. Medina's mother containing drugs in his Toyota Camry. Indeed, it is part and parcel of the conspiracy. As a result, it would be reasonable for officers to search his entire car for the package or indications towards its contents. Thus, the search of Mr. Garay's entire automobile did not violate the Fourth Amendment, nor were its contents fruit of the poisonous tree

¹¹ "[N]arcotics traffickers often use fictitious sender names, along with existing return addresses, on parcels containing controlled substances or proceeds from the sale of controlled substances." ECF No. 55-1 at 4 n.1.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John J. McConnell, Jr.", written over a horizontal line.

John J. McConnell, Jr.
United States District Chief Judge

August 18, 2022